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RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Second Edition



RANDOM HOUSE
NEW YORK

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$\delta u/\delta x = \delta u/\delta y$ and $\delta u/\delta y = -\delta v/\delta x$. [named after A. L. CAUCHY and G. F. B. RIEMANN]

Cau/chy-Schwarz Inequality (kô'shë shwôr'ts, kô'shë'shwôr'ts), *Math.* See Schwarz inequality (def. 2).

Cau/chy se/quence, *Math.* See fundamental sequence. [named after A. L. CAUCHY]

Cau/chy's inequality, *Math.* See Schwarz inequality (def. 1). [named after A. L. CAUCHY]

cau-cus (kô'käs), *n.*, *pl.* -cus-es, *v.* —*n.* 1. U.S. Politics. a. a meeting of party leaders to select candidates, elect convention delegates, etc. b. a meeting of party members within a legislative body to select leaders and determine strategy. c. (often cap.) a faction within a legislative body that pursues its interests through the legislative process: the Women's Caucus; the Black Caucus. 2. any group or meeting organized to further a special interest or cause. —*v.* 3. to hold or meet in a caucus. —*v.* 4. to bring up or hold for discussion in a caucus: The subject was caucused. The group caucused the meeting. [1755-65, Amer.; appar. first used in the name of the Caucus Club of colonial Boston; perh. < ML caucūs drinking vessel, LL caucum < Gk kaúkos; alleged Virginia Algonquian orig. less probable]

cau-da (kou'dä, kô'd-), *n.*, *pl.* -dae (-dä), *Anat., Zool.* a tail or taillike appendage. [1690-1700; < L tail]

cau-da-ite (kô'dä it'), *n.* a small meteorite, generally less than one half millimeter in diameter, containing crystals of more or less pure magnetite. [< L caud(a) tail + -ite']

cau-dal (kô'däl), *adj.* 1. *Anat., Zool.* of, at, or near the tail or the posterior end of the body. 2. *Zool.* taillike: caudal appendage. —*n.* 3. *Med.* a caudal anesthetic [1655-65; < NL caudalis, equiv. to L caud(a) tail + -alis -AL'] —*cau-dal-ly*, *adv.*

cau-dal anesthe-sia, *Med.* anesthesia below the pelvis, induced by injecting an anesthetic into the sacral portion of the spinal canal.

cau-dal fin, the terminal vertical fin of a fish. Also called tail fin. See diag. under fish.

cau-date (kô'dät), *adj.* *Zool.* having a tail or taillike appendage. Also, **cau-dat-ed**. [1590-1600; < NL caudatus, equiv. to L caud(a) tail + -atus -ATE'] —*cau-da-tion*, *n.*

cau-dex (kô'deks), *n.*, *pl.* -dices (-dä'sëz'), -dex-es. *Bot.* 1. the main stem of a tree, esp. a palm or tree fern. 2. the woody or thickened persistent base of an herbaceous perennial. [1820-30; < L tree trunk; cf. CODEX]

cau-dillo (kô'del'yô, -dä'ô; Sp. kou thë'lyô, -thë'yô), *n.*, *pl.* -dillos (-dël'yôz, -dä'ôz; Sp. -thë'lyôs, -thë'yôs), (in Spanish-speaking countries) a head of state, esp. a military dictator. [1850-55; < Sp < LL capitellum, equiv. to L capit- (s. of caput) head + -ellum dim. suffix; see -ELLE]

Cau/dine Forks (kô'din), two mountain passes in S Italy, in the Apennines near Benevento.

cau-dle (kô'däl), *n.* a warm drink for the sick, as of wine or ale mixed with eggs, bread, sugar, spices, etc. [1250-1300; ME caudel < ONF < ML calidellum, equiv. to L calid(um) warmed watered wine (n. use of neut. of calidus warm) + -ellum dim. suffix; see -ELLE]

cau-dle cup, a deep drinking cup having two handles and, usually, a cover. [1650-60]

caught (kô't), *v.* pt. and pp. of catch.

caul (kô'l), *n.* 1. a part of the amnion sometimes covering the head of a child at birth. 2. See greater omentum. 3. a net lining in the back of a woman's cap or hat. 4. a cap or hat of net formerly worn by women. [1300-50; ME calle < MF cale, prob. back formation from calotte kind of cap; see CALOTTE]

caul (kô'l), *n.* a form or plate for pressing a veneer or veneers being glued to a backing or to each other. [< F cale shim < G Keil wedge]

cauld (kôld, kâld, kôd), *adj.*, *n.* Scot. cold.

caul-dron (kôld'rôn), *n.* a large kettle or boiler. Also, **cauldron**. [1250-1300; ME, alter. (by assoc. with L caldus warm) of ME cauderon < AF, equiv. to caudere (< LL caldaria; see CALDERA) + -on n. suffix]

cau-les-cent (kô'les-ent), *adj.* *Bot.* having an obvious stem rising above the ground. [1785-95; < L caul(is) a stalk, stem + -escent]

caul-flow-er (kô'lä flou'ër, -lä, kô'l-ä, kô'l-ë-), *n.* 1. a form of cultivated plant, *Brassica oleracea botrytis*, of the mustard family, whose inflorescence forms a compact, usually whitish head. Cf. broccoll. 2. this head, used as a vegetable. [1590-1600; < L caul(is) COLE + FLOWER; r. coleflore < It ca(v)olfiore, equiv. to caul + cole + flore < L flori- (s. of flos) flower]

cauliflower ear, an ear that has been deformed by repeated injury, resulting in an irregular thickening of scar tissue. [1905-10, Amer.]

cauliflower-ette (kô'lä flou'ër-ët, kô'l-ë, kô'l-ë-), *n.* a single floret from the head of a cauliflower. Also, **cauliflower-er-ette**. [1945-50; CAULIFLOWER + -ETTE]

cauliflower fun/gus, a large edible white to yellowish cauliflowerlike mushroom, *Sparassis radicata*, widely distributed in North America. Also called sparassis.

cau-line (kô'lin, -lin), *adj.* *Bot.* of or pertaining to a stem, esp. pertaining to or arising from the upper part of a stem. [1750-60; < L caul(is) a stalk, stem + -ine']

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b, blend of; blended; c, cognate with; cf., compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling spelled; resp., respelling; respell, trans., translation; ? origin unknown; * unattested; † probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.

caulk (kôk), *v.* 1. to fill or close seams or crevices of (a tank, window, etc.) in order to make watertight, airtight, etc. 2. to make (a vessel) watertight by filling the seams between the planks with oakum or other material driven snug. 3. to fill or close (a seam, joint, etc.), as in a boat. 4. to drive the edges of (plating) together to prevent leakage. —*n.* 5. Also, **caulk-ing** (kô'king), a material or substance used for caulking. Also, **caulk**. [1550-1600; < L calcare to trample, tread on (v. deriv. of calx heel), conflated with ME cauken < OF caquer to trample < L, as above]

caulk-er (kô'kër), *n.* 1. a person who caulks the seams of boats or the like. 2. a caulking tool or device. Also, **calker**. [1485-95; CAULK + -ER']

Caui-lonia (kou lö'nä), *n.* a town in S Calabria, in S Italy: ruins of ancient Achaean colony. 10,282.

Cau-que-nes (kou ke'nes), *n.* a city in central Chile. 20,300.

cau-ri (kou'rë), *n.* a monetary unit of Guinea, the 100th part of a syli.

caus-, causative.

caus-al (kô'zäl), *adj.* 1. of, constituting, or implying a cause. 2. Gram. expressing a cause, as the conjunctions because and since. [1520-30; < L causalis, equiv. to caus(a) CAUSE + -alis -AL'] —*caus-al-ly*, *adv.*

caus-al-gia (kô'zäl'jə, -jə), *n.* a neuralgia distinguished by a burning pain along certain nerves, usually of the upper extremities. [1870-75; < NL, equiv. to Gk kaús(is) a burning + NL -algia -ALGIA; see CAUSTIC] —*caus-al-gic*, *adj.*

caus-al-ity (kô'zäl'itē), *n.*, *pl.* -ties. 1. the relation of cause and effect: The result is the same, however differently the causality is interpreted. 2. causal quality or agency. [1595-1605; CAUSAL + -ITY]

cau-sa si-ne qua non (kou'sä si'në kwä nôn', Eng. kô'zä si'në kwä nôn', kô'zä si'nä kwä nôn'), *Latin*, an indispensable condition; requisite. [lit., a cause without which not]

cau-sa-tion (kô'zä'shən), *n.* 1. the action of causing or producing. 2. the relation of cause to effect; causality. 3. anything that produces an effect; cause. [1640-50; < ML causatio(n) - (s. of causatio), equiv. to causat(us) (ptp. of causare to cause) (L caus(a) CAUSE + -atus -ATE') + -ion -ION] —*cau-sa-tion-al*, *adj.*

cau-sa-tion-ism (kô'zä'shə niz'm), *n.* the doctrine or theory that every event is the result of a prior and adequate cause. [1840-50; CAUSATION + -ISM] —*cau-sa-tion-ist*, *n.*

caus-a-tive (kô'zä'tiv), *adj.* 1. acting as a cause; producing (often fol. by): a causative agency; an event causative of war. 2. Gram. noting causation. The causative form of to fall is to fell. Gothic -jan is a causative suffix in fullan "to cause to be full; to fill." —*n.* 3. Gram. a word, esp. a verb, noting causation, as made in He made me eat the apple. [1375-1425; late ME < L causativus, equiv. to causat(us) caused (see CAUSATION) + -ivus -IVE] —*caus-a-tive-ly*, *adv.* —*caus-a-tive-ness*, *caus-a-tiv-ity*, *n.*

cause (kôz), *n.*, *v.* caused, caus-ing. —*n.* 1. a person or thing that acts, happens, or exists in such a way that some specific thing happens as a result; the producer of an effect: You have been the cause of much anxiety. What was the cause of the accident? 2. the reason or motive for some human action: The good news was a cause for rejoicing. 3. good or sufficient reason: to complain without cause; to be dismissed for cause. 4. Law. a. a ground of legal action; the matter over which a person goes to law. b. a case for judicial decision. 5. any subject of discussion or debate. 6. a principle, ideal, goal, or movement to which a person or group is dedicated: the Socialist cause; the human rights cause. 7. the welfare of a person or group, seen as a subject of concern: support for the cause of the American Indian. 8. Philos. a. the end or purpose for which a thing is done or produced. b. Aristotelianism. any of the four things necessary for the movement or the coming into being of a thing, namely a material (material cause), something to act upon it (efficient cause), a form taken by the movement or development (formal cause), and a goal or purpose (final cause). 9. make common cause, to unite in a joint effort; work together for the same end. They made common cause with neighboring countries and succeeded in reducing tariffs. —*v.* 10. to be the cause of; bring about. [1175-1225; ME < L causa reason, sake, case] —*caus-a-ble*, *adj.* —*caus-a-bil-ity*, *n.* —*cause/less*, *adj.* —*cause/less-ly*, *adv.* —*cause/less-ness*, *n.* —*caus-er*, *n.* —*Syn.* 1. CAUSE, OCCASION refer to the starting of effects into motion. A CAUSE is an agency, perhaps acting through a long time, or a long-standing situation, that produces an effect: The cause of the quarrel between the two men was jealousy. AN OCCASION is an event that provides an opportunity for the effect to become evident, or perhaps promotes its becoming evident: The occasion was the fact that one man's wages were increased. 3. See reason. 10. effect, make, create, produce.

'cause (kôz, kuz, unstressed kəz), *conj.* Informal. because. [1400-60; late ME; aph. var.]

cause-and-effect (kôz'ənd i fëkt', -ən-), *adj.* noting a relationship between actions or events such that one or more are the result of the other or others.

cause cé-lè-bre (kôz' sè leb'rə, -leb'; Fr. kôz sà'leb'r'), *pl.* causes cé-lè-bres (kôz' sà leb'rèz, sè leb'r', kô'ziz sè leb'rə, -leb'; Fr. kôz sà leb'r'), any controversy that attracts great public attention, as a celebrated legal case or trial. [1755-65; < F: lit., famous case]

cau-se-rie (kô'zä rë', Fr. kôz' rë'), *n.*, *pl.* -ries (-rëz'; Fr. -rë'). 1. an informal talk or chat. 2. a short, informal essay, article, etc. [1820-30; < F, equiv. to cause(ér) to chat (< L causari to plead at law, deriv. of causa case) + -erie -ERY]

cau-seuse (kô'zëz'), *n.*, *pl.* -seuses (-zëz'). Fr. Fur-niture. an upholstered settee for two persons. [1835-45;

< F, equiv. to caus(ér) to chat (see CAUSERIE) + -euse -EUSE]

cause-way (kôz'wä'), *n.* 1. a raised road or path, a across low or wet ground. 2. a highway or paved way —*v.* 3. to pave (a road or street) with cobblestones or pebbles. 4. to provide with a causeway. [1400-50; lat ME; see CAUSEY, way]

cau-sey (kô'zë), *n.*, *pl.* -seys. 1. Brit. Dial. a cause way. 2. Archaic. an ancient Roman highway. [1125-7t ME cauce < AF < ONF caucie, var. of caucies < L (via) calciata (road) paved with limestone, equiv. to calci- (s. of calx) limestone + -ata, fem. of -atus -AT-] —*caus-ist* (kô'zist), *n.* a person who supports or defends a cause, esp. a social cause. [CAUSE + -ist]

caus-tic (kô'stik), *adj.* 1. capable of burning, corroding, or destroying living tissue. 2. severely critical or sarcastic: a caustic remark. —*n.* 3. a caustic substance. 4. Optics. a See caustic curve. b. See caustic surface. [1350-1400; ME < L causticus < Gk kaustikos burning, caustic, equiv. to kaustós (s. of kaiein to burn) + -ikos -ic] —*caus-tic-ly*, *adv.* —*caus-tic-ity* (kô'stis'itē), *n.* —*Syn.* 2. biting, mordant, bitter, scathing, acid.

caus-tic al-co-hol. See sodium ethylate. [1785-95]

caus-tic bary'ta, baryta (def. 2).

caus-tic curve, Optics. a curve formed by a plan section of a caustic surface. Also called caustic. [1720-30]

caus-tic lime, lime (def. 1). [1805-15]

caus-tic pot/ash. See potassium hydroxide. [1865-70]

caus-tic so/da. See sodium hydroxide. [1875-80]

caus-tic sur-face, Optics. the surface to which all light rays emanating from a single point and reflected by a curved surface, as a concave mirror, are tangent. Also called caustic. [1865-70]

cau-ter-ant (kô'tär-ant), *Med.* —*n.* 1. a caustic agent —*adj.* 2. caustic. [1535-45; CAUTERIZE + -ANT]

cau-ter-ize (kô'tä riz'), *v.*, *tr.* -ized, -iz-ing. to burn with a hot iron, electric current, fire, or a caustic, esp. for curative purposes; treat with a cautery. Also, *cau-ter-ize*. [1350-1400; ME < LL cauterizare to brand, equiv. to cauter- (< Gk kautēr branding iron, equiv. to kau-, var. s. of kaiein to burn (cf. CAUSE), + -ter agent suffix) + -izare -IZE] —*cau-ter-iza-tion*, *n.*

cau-ter-y (kô'tär-ë), *n.*, *pl.* -ter-ies. 1. an escharotic substance, electric current, or hot iron used to destroy tissue. 2. the process of destroying tissue with cautery. [1350-1400; ME < L cauterium < Gk kautērion, equiv. to kautēr branding iron (see CAUTERIZE) + -ion dim. suffix]

caution (kô'shən), *n.* 1. alertness and prudence in a hazardous situation; care; wariness: Landslide ahead—proceed with caution. 2. a warning against danger or evil; anything serving as a warning: By way of caution, he told me the difficulties I would face. 3. Informal. a person or thing that astonishes or causes mild apprehension: She's a caution. The way he challenges your remarks is a caution. —*v.* 4. to give warning to; advise or urge to take heed. —*v.* 5. to warn or advise: The newspapers caution against overoptimism. [1250-1300; ME caution < L cautio(n) - (s. of cautio) a taking care; equiv. to caut(us), ptp. of cavere to guard against (cautake care, guard) + -tus ptp. suffix) + -ion -ION] —*caution-er*, *n.*

—*Syn.* 1. circumspection, discretion, watchfulness, heed, vigilance. 2. admonition, advice, counsel. 4. admonish, forewarn. See warn. —*Ant.* 1. carelessness.

cau-tion-ary (kô'shə nər-ë), *adj.* of the nature of or containing a warning: cautionary advice; a cautionary tale. [1590-1600; CAUTION + -ARY]

cau-tious (kô'shəs), *adj.* showing, using, or characterized by caution: a cautious man; To be cautious is often to show wisdom. [1630-40; CAUTIOUS + -ous] —*cau-tiously*, *adv.* —*cau-tious-ness*, *n.*

—*Syn.* prudent, guarded, wary, chary, circumspect, watchful, vigilant. See careful.

Cau-ver-y (kô'vä rë), *n.* a river in S India, flowing SE from the Western Ghats in Mysore state through Madras state to the Bay of Bengal: sacred to the Hindus. 475 mi. (765 km) long. Also, Kaveri.

cav-, 1. cavalier. 2. cavalry. 3. cavity.

ça va (sä vä'), *French*. all right; fine. [lit., that goes] —*ca-vae-di-um* (kä vë'dë-əm, kä-, kä-), *n.*, *pl.* -dia (-dë-ä), atrium (def. 1a). [< L, contr. of cavum aedium, lit., hollow of rooms (i.e. house); see CAVE, EDIFICE]

Ca-va-fy (kä vä'fë), *n.* Constantine (Konstantinos Kavafis), 1863-1933, Greek poet in Egypt.

cav-al-cade (kav'al käd', kav'al käd'), *n.* 1. a procession of persons riding on horses, in horsedrawn carriages, in cars, etc. 2. any procession. 3. any noteworthy series, as of events or activities. [1585-95; < MF < early It cavalcata horseback raid, equiv. to cavalc(are) to ride on horseback (< LL caballicare, equiv. to caball(us) horse (see CAVALIER) + -ica -v. suffix + -re inf. ending) + -ata -AD-] —*Syn.* 2. parade, retinue.

cav-a-li-er (kav'ä lër', kav'ä lër'), *n.* 1. a horseman, esp. a mounted soldier; knight. 2. one having the spirit or bearing of a knight; a courtly gentleman; gallant. 3. a man escorting a woman or acting as her partner in dancing. 4. (cap.) an adherent of Charles I of England in his contest with Parliament. —*adj.* 5. haughty, disdainful, or supercilious: an arrogant and cavalier attitude toward others. 6. offhand or unceremonious: The very dignified officials were confused by his cavalier manner. 7. (cap.) of or pertaining to the Cavaliers. 8. (cap.) of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Cavalier poets or their work. —*v.* 9. to play the cavalier. 10. to be haughty or domineering. [1590-1600; < MF: horseman, knight < OIt cavaliere < OPr < LL caballarius man on horseback, equiv. to L caball(us) horse (cf. CAPERCALLIE) + -arius

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